

Multi-Dimensional Pass-Through, Incidence, and the Welfare Burden of Taxation in Oligopoly*

TAKANORI ADACHI[†] MICHAL FABINGER[‡]

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Abstract

This paper studies welfare consequences of unit and ad valorem taxes in oligopoly with general demand, non-constant marginal costs, and a generalized type of competition. We present formulas providing connections between marginal cost of public funds, tax incidence, unit tax pass-through, ad valorem tax pass-through, and other economic quantities of interest. First, in the case of symmetric firms, we show that there exists a simple, empirically relevant set of sufficient statistics for the marginal cost of public funds, namely the pass-through and the industry demand elasticity. Specializing to the case of price or quantity competition, we show how marginal cost of public funds and pass-through are expressed using elasticities and curvatures of demand and inverse demand. These results also apply to symmetric oligopoly with multi-product firms. Second, we present a generalization with the tax revenue function specified as a general function parameterized by a vector of tax parameters. We analyze multi-dimensional pass-through, generalizing the results of Weyl and Fabinger (2013), and show that it is crucial for evaluating welfare changes in response to changes in taxation. Finally, we generalize our results to the case of heterogeneous firms, as well as to the case of changes in both production costs and taxes.

Keywords: Oligopoly; Unit tax; Ad valorem tax; Welfare; Pass-through; Elasticities; Curvatures; Sufficient statistics.

JEL classification numbers: D43; L11; L13.

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[†]School of Economics, Nagoya University, 1 Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya 464-8601, Japan. E-mail: adachi.t@soec.nagoya-u.ac.jp

[‡]Graduate School of Economics, University of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan. E-mail: fabinger@e.u-tokyo.ac.jp. Fabinger is also a research associate at CERGE-EI, Prague, the Czech Republic.

1 Introduction

The marginal cost of public funds, i.e. the marginal social welfare loss associated with raising additional tax revenue, is a crucial characteristic that a policymaker needs to take into account when designing an optimal system of taxes.¹ However, it is somewhat surprising that relatively little is known about the general mechanism of how tax levies are passed on to final prices as well as their welfare consequences in oligopoly, a ubiquitous feature of competition in the real-world economy.

In this paper, we aim to contribute to the general understanding of the welfare consequences of taxation in symmetric oligopolistic markets with a general (first-order) type of competition (of single-product or multi-product firms), with a possibly non-constant marginal cost, and with non-zero unit and ad valorem tax rates. Specifically, we establish connections between welfare measures, namely the marginal cost of public funds for unit taxes and ad valorem taxes, and variables that are easily interpretable from an empirical standpoint, namely the *pass-through* of these taxes (i.e. the marginal change of prices induced by tax rate changes).² In particular, we show that with a general type of competition, there exists a simple set of sufficient statistics that determines the marginal cost of public funds of unit and ad valorem taxes, namely pass-through of these taxes and the industry demand elasticity (in addition to the easily observed taxation levels).³

¹In the absence of other considerations, the marginal cost of public funds should be equalized across markets in order to maximize social welfare.

²The usefulness of pass-through in welfare analysis has been verified by related studies such as Cowan (2012); Miller, Remer, and Sheu (2013); Weyl and Fabinger (2013); Gaudin and White (2014); MacKay, Miller, Remer, and Sheu (2014); Adachi and Ebina (2014a,b); Chen and Schwartz (2015); Gaudin (2016); Cowan (2016); and Alexandrov and Bedre-Defolie (2017). See also Ritz (2017) for an excellent survey of theoretical studies on pass-through and pricing under imperfect competition.

³The sufficient-statistics approach to connecting structural and reduced-form methods, as advocated by Chetty (2009), has been successful in empirical economics. For example, in the study by Atkin and Donaldson (2016), the pass-through rate provides a sufficient statistic for welfare implications of intra-national trade costs in low-income countries, without the need for a full demand estimation. Similarly, Ganapati, Shapiro, and Walker (2017) examine the welfare effects of input taxation, where a unit tax is levied on the input. These effects are related to the effects of unit taxes

This result is a part of a larger set of relationships that link economic quantities of interest. We derive succinct formulas that relate the marginal cost of public funds to pass-through of taxes of the same type. We also establish a relationship that connects pass-through of unit taxes and pass-through of ad-valorem taxes in the same market. Further, we derive convenient expressions for values of unit and ad valorem pass-through that are valid under a general type competition and have not appeared in the previous literature.

In addition, specializing to price (differentiated Bertrand) competition and quantity (differentiated Cournot) competition, we show how marginal cost of public funds and pass-through may be expressed using elasticities and curvatures of demand and inverse demand, and provide illustrative examples. Our results apply without change also to fully symmetric oligopoly with multi-product firms. Throughout the analysis, we allow for finite levels of unit and ad valorem taxes. However, we also discuss some additional simplifications that appear when instead the initial level of taxes is zero.

We generalize our results to a significantly more general specification of taxation that involves multiple tax parameters. We define two different types of pass-through vectors: the pass-through rate vector and the pass-through quasi-elasticity vector. We study their properties and show that they are crucial for evaluating welfare changes in response to changes in taxation. Special cases involve not only unit and ad valorem taxation, but also exogenous competition discussed by Weyl and Fabinger (2013), as well as, for example, value-added tax, under which the firm can deduct a portion of its costs from its profit for taxation purposes.

Another type of generalization we discuss is the case of changes in both production costs and taxes. It turns out that this generalization is very straightforward. This allows us to consider other economic situations, such as cost changes due to

on output, but not identical. See also Fabra and Reguant (2014); Shrestha and Markowitz (2016); Duso and Szücs (2016); Stolper (2016); and Hong and Li (2017) for studies with the same spirit. In contrast, structural studies with a full specification of demands include Kim and Cotterill (2008); Bonnet, Dubois, Villas-Boas, and Klapper (2013); Bonnet and Réquillart (2013); Campos-Vázquez and Medina-Cortina (2015); Griffith, Nesheim, and O’Connell (2015); Miller, Remer, Ryan, and Sheu (2016); and Miller, Osborne, and Sheu (2017).

exchange rate movements or movements in the world prices of commodities, within a single general framework.

From both theoretical and empirical standpoints, it is desirable to be able to understand the welfare properties of oligopolistic markets with a general type of (first-order) competition. In real-world situations, the behavior of firms corresponds to neither the idealized price competition nor the idealized quantity competition. Price competition does not allow for any friction in scaling production levels up or down, yet in reality there tend to be substantial frictions, such as those related to financial constraints or the labor market. Quantity competition implies that the firm will not be able to increase production levels when its competitor suddenly decides to increase prices. In reality, such adjustment is feasible, since capacity utilization is typically less than complete, and even if the firm is operating at full capacity, boosting production levels is possible by overtime work or by hiring temporary workers. Moreover, firms may behave to some extent in a collusive way. Although the realities of firm competition may be complicated, it is possible to capture their essence by working with a general type of competition, using the *conduct index*.⁴

Besides working with a general type of competition, it is also useful to relax the assumption of constant marginal costs that often appears in the literature. Production technologies often have non-trivial structure, and so does the internal organization of the firm. For example, if a firm decides to operate at a larger scale, it may take advantage of technological and logistical economies of scale, but at the same time, it may face more severe principal-agent problems as top managers have to delegate responsibilities to lower-level managers. The interplay between these forces can lead to a non-trivial dependence of the marginal cost of production on the scale of the operation.

This paper is related to the inspiring study by Häckner and Herzing (2016), which motivates parts of this work. In the special case of linear demand, and constant marginal cost, Häckner and Herzing (2016, p.147) explain that as long as

⁴For details of this approach, see Bresnahan (1989) and Weyl and Fabinger (2013). It has been successfully applied also to more general situations, such as selection markets (Mahoney and Weyl (2017)) or supply chains (Gaudin (2017)).

the initial level of taxes is zero, the marginal cost of public funds for unit taxation equals $MC_t = \theta \rho_t$, where ρ_t is the pass-through rate (the marginal effect of taxes on prices), and θ , usually referred to as the conduct parameter, measures the degree of non-competitiveness of the market (for example, in the case of monopoly $\theta = 1$, while under perfect competition $\theta = 0$). For ad valorem taxes, Hückner and Herzing (2016) provide a similar formula. They show, however, that if we let the initial level of taxes be non-zero, those formulas are no longer valid. For this reason, they are forced to analyze the magnitude of the marginal cost of public funds on a case-by-case basis using explicit solutions to specific models.

This situation represents a puzzle. If there are simple formulas for the marginal cost of public funds that were valid at zero taxes, is there no compact generalization of these expressions in the case of non-zero taxes? If there is no such generalization, that would be an obstacle to empirical work, since we would have to make additional modeling assumptions before obtaining empirical estimates of the marginal cost of public funds. Our paper provides a solution to this problem. In particular, Propositions 1 and 2 present formulas for the marginal cost of public funds that are valid even when the initial level of (ad valorem and unit) taxes is non-zero. They are a bit longer than $MC_t = \theta \rho_t$, but still very manageable. They also represent a starting point for the topics discussed in the rest of the paper. These results with a non-zero initial taxes being allowed, which are differentiated from Weyl and Fabinger (2013) and Hückner and Herzing (2016), should be useful if one needs to evaluate the marginal cost of taxation when some tax has been already implemented.

The welfare cost of taxation has been extensively studied at least since Pigou (1928). The majority of the studies simply assume perfect competition.⁵ As is widely known, under perfect competition, unit tax and ad valorem tax are equivalent, and whether consumers or producers bear more is determined by the relative elasticities of demand and supply. The initial attempt to relax the assumption of perfect competition started with an analysis of homogeneous-product oligopoly under quantity

⁵See, e.g., Vickrey (1963), Buchanan and Tullock (1965), Johnson and Pauly (1969), and Browning (1976) for early studies. A study of unit and ad valorem taxation under imperfect competition with homogenous products dates back to Delipalla and Keen (1992).

competition, i.e., Cournot oligopoly. Notably, Delipalla and Keen (1992), Skeath and Trandel (1994), and Hamilton (1999)) compare ad valorem and unit taxes in such a setting. Then, Anderson, de Palma, and Kreider (2001a) extend these results importantly to the case of differentiated oligopoly under price competition. In particular, Anderson, de Palma, and Kreider (2001a) find that whether the after-tax price for firms and their profits rise by a change in ad valorem tax depends importantly on the ratio of the curvature of the firm's own demand (ε_m in their notation, and α_F in our notation below) to the elasticity of the market demand ε_{DD} in their notation, and ϵ in our notation).

We extend Anderson, de Palma, and Kreider's (2001a) setting and results in a number of important directions. First, we consider the general mode of competition, captured by the conduct index, including both quantity and price competition. Second, we provide a complete characterization of tax burdens that enables one to quantitatively compare consumers' burden with producers' burden, whereas Anderson, de Palma, and Kreider's (2001a) focus only on the effective prices for consumers and producers' profits. Third, while Anderson, de Palma, and Kreider's (2001a) assume constant marginal cost, we allow non-constant marginal cost and show how this generalization makes a difference in our general formulas. Fourth, we further generalize the initial tax level. When they analyze the effects of a unit tax, Anderson, de Palma, and Kreider (2001a) assume that ad valorem tax is zero, and vice versa. In contrast, we allow non-zero initial taxes in both dimensions. Finally, and importantly, we generalize these results to the case of a very general type of taxation, as well as to production cost changes. This opens up the possibility to study a wide range of interventions/taxes and to derive convenient sufficient statistics for characteristics, including welfare characteristics, of the markets of interest.

In the next section, we study the problem of oligopoly with a general type of competition. In Section 3, we specialize to the case of price or quantity competition. Section 4 explains how our results apply to the case of oligopoly with multi-product firms. Section 5 generalizes the results from unit and ad-valorem taxation to much more flexible taxation parameterized by d different tax parameters and discusses the

implications of these general results. Section 6 contains a discussion of heterogeneous firms. Section 7 generalizes our previous results to the case of changes in both production costs and taxes. Section 8 concludes.

2 Taxation and Welfare in Symmetric Oligopoly

We study oligopolistic markets with n symmetric firms and a general (first-order) mode of competition and the resulting symmetric equilibria.⁶ Our discussion applies to single-product firms as well as to multi-product firms if intra-firm symmetry conditions are satisfied, as discussed in Section 4. For simplicity of exposition, we use terminology corresponding to single-product firms here, and later we discuss how to interpret the results in the case of multi-product firms.

The demand for firm j 's product $q_j = q_j(p_1, \dots, p_n) \equiv q_j(\mathbf{p})$ depends on the vector of prices $\mathbf{p} \equiv (p_1, \dots, p_n)$ charged by the individual firms. The demand system is symmetric and the cost function $c(q_j)$ is the same for all firms. We assume that $q_j(\cdot)$ and $c(\cdot)$ are twice differentiable and conditions for the uniqueness of equilibrium and the associated second-order conditions are satisfied.

We denote by $q(p)$ the per-firm industry demand corresponding to symmetric prices: $q(p) \equiv q_j(p, \dots, p)$. The elasticity of this function, defined as $\epsilon(p) \equiv -pq'(p)/q(p) > 0$ and referred to as the *price elasticity of industry demand*, should not be confused with the elasticity of the residual demand that any of the firms faces.⁷ We also use the notation $\eta(q) = 1/\epsilon(p)|_{q(p)=q}$ for the reciprocal of this elasticity as a function of q . For the corresponding functional values, when we do not need to specify explicitly their dependence on either q or p , we use η interchangeably with $1/\epsilon$.

⁶Although for brevity we speak of a general mode of competition, we consider only “first-order” competition, in the sense of the firms making decisions based on marginal cost and marginal revenue. This excludes, for example, the possibility of each producer being composed of two vertically related firms where the upstream firm sets prices for a relationship-specific intermediate good, as in the usual double-marginalization problem specification.

⁷The elasticity ϵ here corresponds to ϵ_D in Weyl and Fabinger (2013, p. 542). Note that $q'(p) = \partial q_j(\mathbf{p})/\partial p_j + (n-1)\partial q_j(\mathbf{p})/\partial p_{j'}|_{\mathbf{p}=(p, \dots, p)}$ for any two distinct indices j and j' . We will define the firm's elasticity and other related concepts in Section 3.

We introduce two types of taxation: a unit tax t and an ad valorem tax v , with firm j 's profit being $\pi_j = (1 - v)p_j(q_j)q_j - tq_j - c(q_j)$. At symmetric quantities the government tax revenue per firm is $R(q) \equiv tq + vp(q)q$, and we denote by $\tau(q)$ the fraction of firm's pre-tax revenue that is collected by the government in the form of taxes: $\tau(q) \equiv R(q)/q = v + t/p(q)$. We define the *conduct index* $\theta(q)$ (or *conduct parameter*) as

$$\theta(q) = \frac{1}{\eta(q)p(q)} \left(p(q) - \frac{t + mc(q)}{1 - v} \right), \quad (1)$$

where $mc(q) \equiv c'(q)$ is the marginal cost of production, and we denote by θ its functional value at the equilibrium quantity.^{8,9} The marginal welfare cost MC_t or MC_v of raising government revenue by the unit tax t or the ad valorem tax v , i.e. the marginal cost of public funds associated with such tax, are defined as

$$MC_t \equiv - \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial t} \right)^{-1} \frac{\partial W}{\partial t}, \quad MC_v \equiv - \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial v} \right)^{-1} \frac{\partial W}{\partial v},$$

where W is the social welfare per firm, which includes consumer surplus, producer surplus, and government tax revenue. We define the unit tax pass-through rate ρ_t and the ad valorem tax pass-through semi-elasticity ρ_v as:¹⁰

$$\rho_t = \frac{\partial p}{\partial t}, \quad \rho_v = \frac{1}{p} \frac{\partial p}{\partial v}.$$

Consider an infinitesimal change in the unit tax, with the initial tax level (t, v) . As mentioned in the introduction, in the special case of zero initial taxes, linear demand, and constant marginal cost, Häckner and Herzing (2016, p. 147) show that $MC_t = \theta\rho_t$. They further show that at non-zero initial taxes the formula no longer applies. In the absence of such formula, they were forced to study the marginal cost of public funds on a case-by-case basis, for different specifications of demand and cost.

⁸The term “conduct parameter” originates from situations where it was supposed to be constant. Since here we allow it to be variable, we opt for the term “conduct index”.

⁹More precisely, $\theta(q)$ is defined to be a function independent of the cost side of the economic problem such that the symmetric equilibrium condition may be written in the form of Equation (1).

¹⁰Note that Häckner and Herzing (2016) use the symbol ρ_v for the ad-valorem tax pass-through rate $\partial p/\partial v$, which would be $p\rho_v$ in our notation.

We aim to find a generalization of the formula $MC_t = \theta \rho_t$ that would be applicable even at non-zero initial taxes. In this situation, the expression $\theta \rho_t$ as a measure of marginal cost of public funds has two deficiencies. First, the expression is simply proportional to θ , but when v is large, the firms sell at prices that are too high from the social perspective not because of a lack of competitiveness, but because the tax effectively raises their perceived cost. When v is large, we would expect the marginal cost of public funds to be less sensitive to θ , for a given value of ρ_t . Second, the expression $\theta \rho_t$ does not explicitly feature the level of the unit tax t . However, a situation where t is large and mc small is very different from a situation where t is small and mc large, even if the equilibrium prices and quantities are the same. In the former case, raising additional tax revenue is quite harmful, since firms' production cuts will not substantially decrease the total technological (i.e., pre-tax) cost of production. In the latter case, raising additional tax revenue is less harmful since it leads to reduced total technological cost. Based on this intuition, we would expect the marginal cost of public funds to be an increasing function of t .¹¹

It turns out that it is possible to identify a formula with precisely these properties, as the following proposition shows.

Proposition 1. *Marginal cost of public funds for unit taxation.* *Under symmetric oligopoly with a possibly non-constant marginal cost, the marginal cost of public funds associated with a unit tax may be expressed as*

$$MC_t = \frac{(1-v)\theta + \epsilon\tau}{\frac{1}{\rho_t} + v - \epsilon\tau}.$$

Proof. Using Equation (1) to substitute for mc , we first obtain a useful expression for the markup: $p - mc = t + pv + p(1-v)\eta\theta$. Now consider an infinitesimal change dt in the unit tax that induces a change dp in the equilibrium price and a change dq in the equilibrium quantity. These are related by $dt = dp/\rho_t = -\eta p dq/(q \rho_t)$. The corresponding change in social welfare per firm is $dW = (p - mc) dq = t dq + vp dq + (1-v)p\eta\theta dq$, and the change in tax revenue per firm is $dR = (t + vp) dq +$

¹¹In the sense of making the change $t \rightarrow t + \Delta t$, and simultaneously $c(q) \rightarrow c(q) - q\Delta t$ in order to keep q , θ , and ρ_t at some fixed values.

$vq dp + q dt = (t + vp) dq - vp\eta dq - \eta p dq / \rho_t$. Combining these relationships gives the result

$$MC_t = -\frac{dW}{dR} = -\frac{t + vp + (1 - v)p\eta\theta}{t + vp - vp\eta - \frac{1}{\rho_t}p\eta} = \frac{(1 - v)\eta\theta + \frac{t}{p} + v}{\frac{1}{\rho_t}\eta + v\eta - \frac{t}{p} - v} = \frac{(1 - v)\theta + \epsilon\tau}{\frac{1}{\rho_t} + v - \epsilon\tau}.$$

□

For the welfare effects of an infinitesimal change in ad valorem tax we obtain the following proposition.

Proposition 2. Marginal cost of public funds for ad valorem taxation.
Under symmetric oligopoly with a possibly non-constant marginal cost, the marginal cost of public funds associated with an ad valorem tax may be expressed as

$$MC_v = \frac{(1 - v)\theta + \epsilon\tau}{\frac{1}{\rho_v} + v - \epsilon\tau}.$$

Proof. In analogy with the previous proof, consider an infinitesimal change dv in the ad valorem tax that induces a change dp in the equilibrium price and a change dq in the equilibrium quantity, related by $dv = dp/(p\rho_v) = -\eta dq/(q\rho_v)$. The change in social welfare per firm is again $dW = (p - mc) dq = t dq + vp dq + (1 - v)p\eta\theta dq$. The change in tax revenue per firm can be written as $(t + vp) dq + vq dp + pq dv = (t + vp) dq - vp\eta dq - p\eta dq / \rho_v$. Combining these relationships leads to the result

$$MC_t = -\frac{dW}{dR} = -\frac{t + vp + (1 - v)p\eta\theta}{t + vp - vp\eta - \frac{1}{\rho_v}p\eta} = \frac{(1 - v)\eta\theta + \frac{t}{p} + v}{\frac{1}{\rho_v}\eta + v\eta - \frac{t}{p} - v} = \frac{(1 - v)\theta + \epsilon\tau}{\frac{1}{\rho_v} + v - \epsilon\tau}.$$

□

Figure 1 documents that these expressions for the marginal cost of public funds MC_t and MC_v evaluated at realistic values of taxes and other economic variables are very different from the values of the expressions $\theta\rho_t$ and $\theta\rho_v$ (discussed on p. 8) that would be equal to MC_t and MC_v if taxes were zero.

For the incidence of taxation at non-zero unit and ad valorem taxes, we obtain similarly succinct formulas. We define the incidence I_t of unit taxation as the ratio of changes dCS in (per-firm) consumer surplus and changes dPS in (per-firm) producer

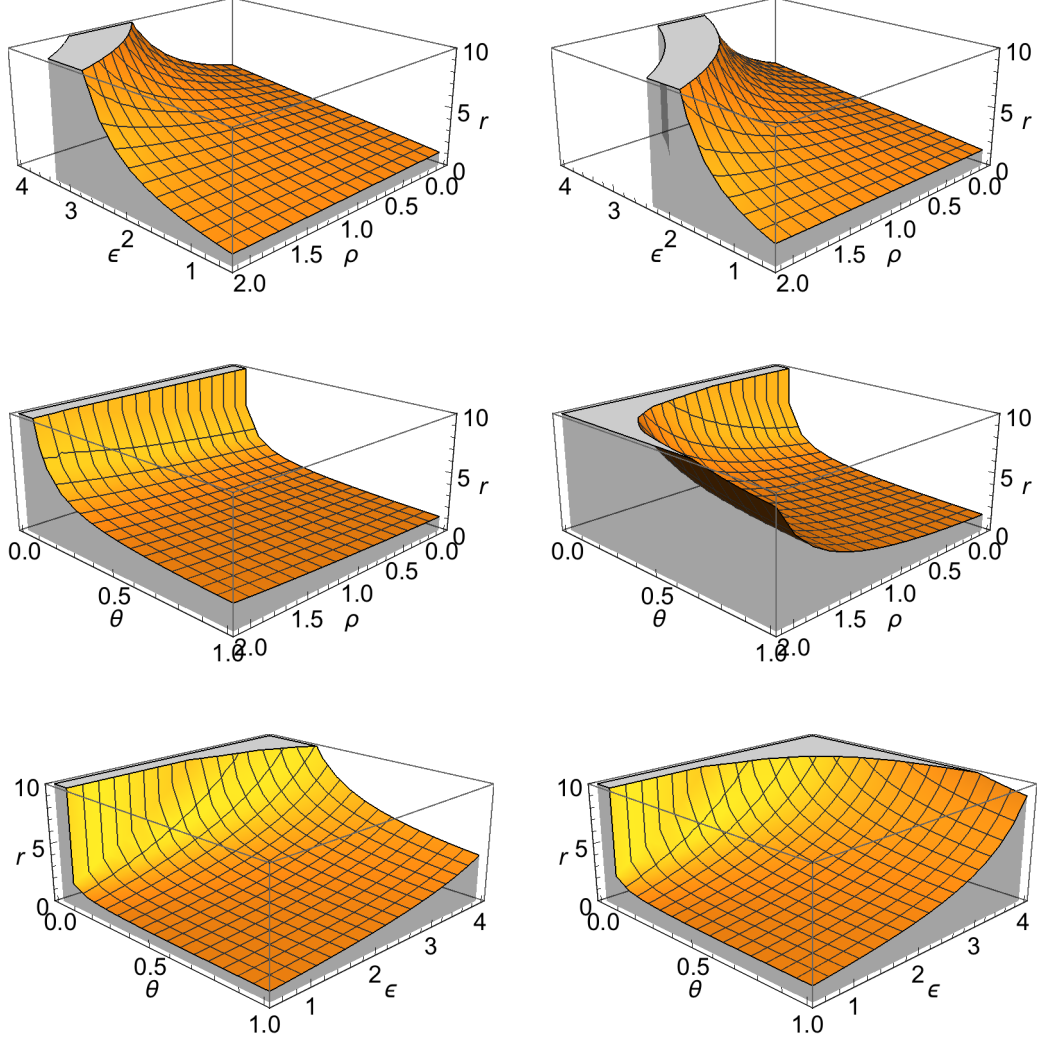


Figure 1: The ratio of the actual marginal cost of public funds MC and the naive expression $\theta\rho$ discussed on p.8, plotted as a function of combinations of the conduct index θ , the pass-through ρ , and the industry demand elasticity ϵ . The figures on the left correspond to infinitesimal changes in unit taxation: ρ stands for ρ_t and MC stands for MC_t . The numerical values were chosen to be $t = 0$, $v = 0.2$, $\tau = 0.2$. The figures on the right correspond to infinitesimal changes in ad valorem taxation: ρ stands for ρ_v and MC stands for MC_v . The numerical values were chosen to be $t/p = 0.2$, $v = 0$, $\tau = 0.2$. The top figures correspond to $\theta = 0.3$, the middle figures correspond to $\epsilon = 2$, and the bottom figures correspond to $\rho = 1$.

surplus induced by an infinitesimal increase dt in the unit tax t . The incidence I_v is defined analogously.

Proposition 3. Incidence of taxation. *Under symmetric oligopoly with a general type of competition and with a possibly non-constant marginal cost, the incidence of unit taxes I_t and of ad valorem taxes I_v is given by*

$$\frac{1}{I_t} = \frac{1}{\rho_t} - (1 - v)(1 - \theta),$$

$$\frac{1}{I_v} = \frac{1}{\rho_v} - (1 - v)(1 - \theta).$$

Proof. The impact of a change dt in the tax t on consumer surplus (per firm) is $dCS = -qdp = -q\rho_t dt$. The impact on producer surplus is

$$dPS = d((1 - v)pq - c(q) - tq) = -q dt + (1 - v)p dq + (1 - v)qdp - mc dq - t dq,$$

$$dPS = -qdt + (1 - v)q\rho_t dt + ((1 - v)p - mc - t) dq.$$

Substituting for mc from Equation (1) as $mc = (1 - v)(1 - \eta\theta)p - t$ gives

$$dPS = -qdt + (1 - v)q\rho_t dt + (1 - v)\eta\theta p dq = -qdt + (1 - v)q\rho_t dt - (1 - v)\theta qdp,$$

$$dPS = -qdt + (1 - v)q\rho_t dt - (1 - v)\theta q\rho_t dt = ((1 - v)(1 - \theta)\rho_t - 1)q dt.$$

The reciprocal of the incidence ratio is

$$\frac{1}{I_t} = \frac{dPS}{dCS} = \frac{(1 - v)(1 - \theta)q\rho_t - q}{-q\rho_t} = \frac{1}{\rho_t} - (1 - v)(1 - \theta).$$

Similarly, for infinitesimal changes in ad valorem taxes we proceed analogously. The change in consumer surplus is $dCS = -qdp = -q\rho_v dv$. For the change in producer surplus we have

$$dPS = d((1 - v)pq - c(q) - tq) = -pq dv + (1 - v)p dq + (1 - v)qdp - mc dq - t dq.$$

Manipulating the last four terms on the right-hand side in the same way as before leads to

$$dPS = -pq dv + (1 - v)p dq + (1 - v)qdp - mc dq - t dq,$$

$$dPS = -pq dv + (1 - v) qp \rho_v dv - (1 - v) \theta qp \rho_v dv = ((1 - v) (1 - \theta) \rho_v - 1) qp dv.$$

The reciprocal of the incidence ratio then becomes

$$\frac{1}{I_t} = \frac{dPS}{dCS} = \frac{(1 - v) (1 - \theta) \rho_v q - q}{-q \rho_v} = \frac{1}{\rho_v} - (1 - v) (1 - \theta).$$

□

In the case of zero ad valorem tax, the expression for I_t reduces to the one in Weyl and Fabinger (2013). Next, we show how ρ_t and ρ_v are related in the following proposition.

Proposition 4. Relationship between pass-through of ad valorem and unit taxes. *Under symmetric oligopoly with a possibly non-constant marginal cost, the pass-through semi-elasticity ρ_v of an ad valorem tax may be expressed in terms of the unit tax pass-through rate ρ_t , the conduct index θ , and the industry demand elasticity ϵ as*

$$\rho_v = \frac{\epsilon - \theta}{\epsilon} \rho_t. \quad (2)$$

Proof. Let us consider a simultaneous infinitesimal change dt and dv in the taxes t and v that leaves the equilibrium price (and quantity) unchanged, which requires the effective marginal cost $(t + mc) / (1 - v)$ in Equation (1) to remain the same. This implies the comparative statics relationship

$$dt \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{t + mc}{1 - v} + dv \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \frac{t + mc}{1 - v} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dt}{1 - v} + \frac{t + mc}{(1 - v)^2} dv = 0 \Rightarrow dt = -\frac{t + mc}{1 - v} dv.$$

Note that here we do not need to take derivatives of mc even though it depends on q , simply because by assumption the quantity is unchanged. The total induced change in price, which generally would be expressed as $dp = \rho_t dt + \rho_v p dv$, must equal zero in this case, implying the result

$$\rho_t dt + \rho_v p dv = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{t + mc}{1 - v} \rho_t dv + \rho_v p dv = 0 \Rightarrow \rho_v = (1 - \eta \theta) \rho_t \Rightarrow \rho_v = \frac{\epsilon - \theta}{\epsilon} \rho_t.$$

□

The results above allow us to construct a convenient set of sufficient statistics for the marginal cost of public funds.

Proposition 5. *Sufficient statistics for marginal costs of public funds.*

Under symmetric oligopoly with a possibly non-constant marginal cost, the unit pass-through rate ρ_t , the ad valorem pass-through semi-elasticity ρ_v , and the elasticity ϵ of industry demand (together with the tax rates and the fraction τ of the firm's pre-tax revenue collected by the government in the form of taxes) serve as sufficient statistics for the marginal cost of public funds both with respect to unit taxes and ad valorem taxes. In particular:

$$MC_t = \frac{(1 - v + \tau)\rho_t - (1 - v)\rho_v}{1 + (v - \epsilon\tau)\rho_t} \epsilon,$$

$$MC_v = \frac{(1 - v + \tau)\rho_t - (1 - v)\rho_v}{1 + (v - \epsilon\tau)\rho_v} \frac{\epsilon\rho_v}{\rho_t}.$$

Proof. Proposition 4 allows us to express the conduct index θ as $\theta = (1 - \rho_v/\rho_t)\epsilon$. Substituting this into the relationships in the first two propositions gives the desired result. \square

Note that to use these formulas, we do not need to make a guess about the degree of competitiveness based on the number of firms. For example, in the case of the assumption of Cournot competition, researchers often may observe the number n of firms and conclude that the value of conduct index is $\theta = 1/n$. The general formulas in the last proposition do not rely on such assumptions; the selected sufficient statistics allow us to empirically estimate θ , i.e. allow us to measure the degree of cartelization of those n firms.

Proposition 6. *Pass-through under general symmetric oligopoly.* *Under symmetric oligopoly with a general mode of competition and with a possibly non-constant marginal cost:*

$$\rho_t = \frac{1}{1 - v} \frac{1}{1 - (\eta + \chi)\theta + \epsilon q (\theta\eta)' + \frac{1-\tau}{1-v}\epsilon\chi},$$

where the derivative is taken with respect to q and $\chi \equiv mc'q/mc$. Further,

$$\rho_v = \frac{\epsilon - \theta}{(1 - v)\epsilon} \frac{1}{1 - (\eta + \chi)\theta + \epsilon q (\theta\eta)' + \frac{1-\tau}{1-v}\epsilon\chi}.$$

Proof. Consider the comparative statics with respect to a small change dt in the per-unit tax t . Totally differentiating the equation $p - \theta ms = (mc + t) / (1 - v)$ gives the comparative statics equation $dp - d(\theta ms) = (dmc + dt) / (1 - v)$. Further, denoting by prime the derivatives with respect to quantity, we have $d(\theta ms) = (\theta ms)' dq = -q\epsilon (\theta ms)' dp/p = -q\epsilon (\theta\eta p)' dp/p = -q\epsilon (\theta\eta)' dp - \frac{q}{p}\theta p' dp = (\theta\eta - q\epsilon (\theta\eta)') dp$. The change in marginal cost can be written in terms of the marginal cost elasticity as $dmc = \chi mc dq/q = -\chi\epsilon mc dp/p$. In this expression, the marginal cost may be eliminated using $p - \theta ms = (mc + t) / (1 - v) \Rightarrow mc = (1 + v)(p - \theta qp') - t = (1 - v)(1 + \theta\eta)p - t$, which leads to $dmc = -((1 - v)(1 + \theta\eta) - t/p)\chi\epsilon dp$. In terms of the per-unit-revenue tax burden $\tau \equiv v + t/p$, this is $dmc = -((1 - v)(1 + \theta\eta) - \tau + v)\chi\epsilon dp = -((1 - v)\theta\eta + 1 - \tau)\chi\epsilon dp$. Substituting the resulting expressions for $d(\theta ms)$ and dmc into the comparative statics equation gives

$$\rho_t = \frac{dp}{(1 - v)(dp - d(\theta ms)) - dmc} = \frac{1}{(1 - v)(1 - \theta\eta + (\theta\eta)'\epsilon q) + (1 - v)\theta\chi + (1 - \tau)\epsilon\chi},$$

which is equivalent to the expression for ρ_t in the proposition. The expression for ρ_v then follows by Proposition 4. \square

Let us also point out that the *exchange rate pass-through* can be included naturally in our framework.¹² Suppose that domestic firms in a country of interest use some imported inputs for production. For concreteness, let us specify the profit function of firm j as $\pi_j = [(1 - v)p_j - t]q_j - (1 + ae)c(q_j)$, where the constant coefficient a measures the importance imported inputs and $e > 0$ is the exchange rate. Notice that the firm's profit is rewritten as $\pi_j = (1 + ae) \left[\left(\frac{1-v}{1+ae} p_j - \frac{t}{1+ae} \right) q_j - c(q_j) \right]$. Since the first factor on the right-hand side is constant, the firm will behave as if its profit function was simply $\tilde{\pi}_j = [(1 - \tilde{v})p_j - \tilde{t}] q_j - c(q_j)$, with $\tilde{v} \equiv (v + ae)/(1 + ae)$ and $\tilde{t} \equiv t/(1 + ae)$. By utilizing the explicit expressions for the derivatives $\partial\tilde{v}/\partial e = (a - v)/(1 + ae)^2$ and $\partial\tilde{t}/\partial e = -at/(1 + ae)^2$, one can analyze the effect of a change in the exchange rate e on social welfare. Note that this is simply interpreted as

¹²See, e.g., Feenstra (1989); Feenstra, Gagnon, and Knetter (1996); Yang (1997); Campa and Goldberg (2005); Hellerstein (2008); Gopinath, Itskhoki, and Rigobon (2010); Goldberg and Hellerstein (2013); Auer and Schoenle (2016); and Chen and Juvenal (2016) for empirical studies of exchange rate pass-through.

the *cost pass-through* as well (see the references in Footnote 12 for empirical studies). Alternatively, one may use the results of Section 7 to study consequences of exchange rate movements.

3 Taxation and Welfare under Specific Types of Competition

In this section we show that for price competition and quantity competition in differentiated oligopoly, our general expressions of the marginal cost of public funds and pass-through lead to expressions in terms of demand primitives such as the elasticities and the curvatures, and the marginal most elasticity χ defined above. We also provide parametric examples for these results.

3.1 Elasticities and curvatures of demand and inverse demand

Direct demand. Following Holmes (1989, p. 245), we define the *own price elasticity of the firm's demand* by $\epsilon_F(p) \equiv -(p/q(p)) \partial q_j(\mathbf{p})/\partial p_j|_{\mathbf{p}=(p,\dots,p)}$ and the *cross price elasticity* by $\epsilon_C(p) \equiv (n-1)(p/q(p)) \partial q_{j'}(\mathbf{p})/\partial p_j|_{\mathbf{p}=(p,\dots,p)}$ for any distinct pair of indices j and j' . These are related to the industry demand elasticity $\epsilon(p)$ by $\epsilon_F(p) = \epsilon(p) + \epsilon_C(p)$.¹³

We define the *curvature of the industry's direct demand* $\alpha(p) \equiv -p q''(p)/q'(p)$, as well as the *own curvature* $\alpha_F(p)$ of the firm's direct demand and the *cross curvature* $\alpha_C(p)$ of the firm's direct demand:¹⁴

$$\alpha_F(p) \equiv -p \left(\frac{\partial q_j(\mathbf{p})}{\partial p_j} \right)^{-1} \frac{\partial^2 q_j(\mathbf{p})}{\partial p_j^2} \Big|_{\mathbf{p}=(p,\dots,p)},$$

$$\alpha_C(p) \equiv -(n-1)p \left(\frac{\partial q_j(\mathbf{p})}{\partial p_j} \right)^{-1} \frac{\partial^2 q_j(\mathbf{p})}{\partial p_j \partial p_{j'}} \Big|_{\mathbf{p}=(p,\dots,p)},$$

¹³Holmes (1989) shows this for two symmetric firms, but it is straightforward to verify this relation more generally. See the equation in Footnote 7.

¹⁴The curvature $\alpha_F(p)$ here corresponds to $\alpha(p)$ of Aguirre, Cowan, and Vickers (2010, p. 1603).

where j and j' is an arbitrary pair of distinct indices. These curvatures satisfy $\alpha = (\alpha_F + \alpha_C)\epsilon_F/\epsilon$. They are related to the elasticity of $\epsilon_F(p)$ by $p\epsilon'_F(p)/\epsilon_F(p) = 1 + \epsilon(p) - \alpha_F(p) - \alpha_C(p)$.¹⁵

Inverse demand. We define the *own quantity elasticity of the firm's inverse demand* $\eta_F(q) \equiv -(q/p(q)) \partial p_j(\mathbf{q})/\partial q_j|_{\mathbf{p}=(p,\dots,p)}$ and the *cross quantity elasticity* $\eta_C(q) \equiv (n-1)(q/p(q)) \partial p_{j'}(\mathbf{q})/\partial q_j|_{\mathbf{p}=(p,\dots,p)}$. These satisfy $\eta_F(q) = \eta(q) + \eta_C(q)$.

We define the *curvature of the industry's inverse demand* $\sigma(q) \equiv -qp''(q)/p'(q)$, as well as the *own curvature* $\sigma_F(q)$ of the firm's inverse demand and the *cross curvature* $\sigma_C(q)$ of the firm's inverse demand by:

$$\sigma_F(q) \equiv -q \left(\frac{\partial p_j(\mathbf{q})}{\partial q_j} \right)^{-1} \frac{\partial^2 p_j(\mathbf{q})}{\partial q_j^2} \Big|_{\mathbf{q}=(q,\dots,q)},$$

$$\sigma_C(q) \equiv -(n-1)q \left(\frac{\partial p_j(\mathbf{q})}{\partial q_j} \right)^{-1} \frac{\partial^2 p_j(\mathbf{q})}{\partial q_j \partial q_{j'}} \Big|_{\mathbf{q}=(q,\dots,q)},$$

for an arbitrary pair of distinct indices j and j' . These curvatures represent an oligopoly counterpart of monopoly $\sigma(q)$ in Aguirre, Cowan, and Vickers (2010, p. 1603). They satisfy the relationship $\sigma = (\sigma_F + \sigma_C)\eta_F/\eta$. They are related to the elasticity of $\eta_F(q)$ by $q\eta'_F(q)/\eta_F(q) = 1 + \eta(q) - \sigma_F(q) - \sigma_C(q)$.¹⁶

¹⁵This relationship can be verified as follows. The elasticity of the function $\epsilon_F(p)$ equals the sum of the elasticities of the three factors it is composed of:

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon_F(p)} p \frac{d}{dp} \epsilon_F(p) = \frac{1}{p} p \frac{d}{dp} p + q(p) p \frac{d}{dp} \frac{1}{q(p)} + \left(\frac{\partial q_j(\mathbf{p})}{\partial p_j} \right)^{-1} \Big|_{\mathbf{p}=(p,\dots,p)} p \frac{d}{dp} \left(\frac{\partial q_j(\mathbf{p})}{\partial p_j} \Big|_{\mathbf{p}=(p,\dots,p)} \right).$$

The first elasticity on the right-hand side equals 1, the second elasticity equals $\epsilon(p)$, and the third elasticity equals $-\alpha_F(p) - \alpha_C(p)$, since

$$p \frac{d}{dp} \frac{\partial q_j(\mathbf{p})}{\partial p_j} \Big|_{\mathbf{p}=(p,\dots,p)} = p \frac{\partial^2 q_j(\mathbf{p})}{\partial p_j^2} \Big|_{\mathbf{p}=(p,\dots,p)} + (n-1) p \frac{\partial^2 q_j(\mathbf{p})}{\partial p_j \partial p_{j'}} \Big|_{\mathbf{p}=(p,\dots,p)}.$$

¹⁶In analogy with Footnote 15, the elasticity of the function $\eta_F(q)$ is the sum of the elasticities of the three factors it is composed of, which are equal to 1, $\eta(q)$, and $-\sigma_F(q) - \sigma_C(q)$.

3.2 Expressions for pass-through and marginal cost of public funds

In the case of price competition, the conduct index θ is $\theta = \epsilon/\epsilon_F = 1/(\eta\epsilon_F)$, which may be verified by comparing the firm's first-order condition with Equation 1.

Proposition 7. *Pass-through and marginal cost of public funds under price competition.* *Under symmetric oligopoly with price competition and with a possibly non-constant marginal cost:*

$$\rho_t = \frac{1}{1-v} \frac{\epsilon_F}{\epsilon_F + \epsilon - \alpha_F - \alpha_C + \left(\frac{1-\tau}{1-v}\epsilon_F - 1\right)\epsilon\chi},$$

$$\rho_v = \frac{1}{1-v} \frac{\epsilon_F - 1}{\epsilon_F + \epsilon - \alpha_F - \alpha_C + \left(\frac{1-\tau}{1-v}\epsilon_F - 1\right)\epsilon\chi}.$$

For the marginal cost of public funds this implies:

$$MC_t = \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{1-v}\epsilon_F\tau\right)\epsilon}{\epsilon - \alpha_F - \alpha_C + \frac{1}{1-v}(1 - \epsilon\tau)\epsilon_F + \left(\frac{1-\tau}{1-v}\epsilon_F - 1\right)\epsilon\chi},$$

$$MC_v = \frac{\epsilon_F - 1}{\epsilon_F} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{1-v}\epsilon_F\tau\right)\epsilon}{\epsilon_F + \epsilon - \alpha_F - \alpha_C + \frac{1}{1-v}(\epsilon_F - 1)(v - \epsilon\tau) + \left(\frac{1-\tau}{1-v}\epsilon_F - 1\right)\epsilon\chi}.$$

In the case of constant marginal cost the pass-through expressions simplify to

$$\rho_t = \frac{1}{1-v} \frac{\epsilon_F}{\epsilon_F + \epsilon - \alpha_F - \alpha_C}, \quad \rho_v = \frac{1}{1-v} \frac{\epsilon_F - 1}{\epsilon_F + \epsilon - \alpha_F - \alpha_C}.$$

Proof. Since in the case of price setting $\theta = \epsilon/\epsilon_F = 1/(\eta\epsilon_F)$, we have $(\eta + \chi)\theta = (1 + \epsilon\chi)/\epsilon_F$ and $(\theta\eta)'\epsilon q = \epsilon q \frac{d}{dq}(\theta\eta) = \epsilon q \frac{d}{dq}(\epsilon_F^{-1}) = -\epsilon_F^{-2}\epsilon q \frac{d}{dq}\epsilon_F = \epsilon_F^{-2}p \frac{d}{dp}\epsilon_F = (1 + \epsilon - \alpha_F - \alpha_C)/\epsilon_F$, where in the last equality we utilized the expression for the elasticity of $\epsilon_F(p)$ from Subsection 3.1. Substituting these into the expression for ρ_t in Proposition 6 gives

$$\rho_t = \frac{1}{1-v} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon_F}(1 + \epsilon\chi) + \frac{1}{\epsilon_F}(1 + \epsilon - \alpha_F - \alpha_C) + \frac{1-\tau}{1-v}\epsilon\chi},$$

which is equivalent to the expression for ρ_t in the proposition. Since for price setting $\theta = \epsilon/\epsilon_F$, the relationship in Proposition 4 implies $\rho_v = (\epsilon - \theta)\rho_t/\epsilon = (\epsilon_F - 1)\rho_t/\epsilon_F$, which leads to the desired expression for ρ_v . The implication for the marginal cost of public funds follows by substituting these expressions into those of Propositions 1 and 2. \square

In the case of quantity competition, the conduct index θ is $\theta = \eta_F/\eta$, which may be verified by comparing the firm's first-order condition with 1.

Proposition 8. *Pass-through and marginal cost of public funds under quantity competition.* *Under symmetric oligopoly with quantity competition and with a possibly non-constant marginal cost:*

$$\rho_t = \frac{1}{1-v} \frac{\eta}{\eta + (1 - \sigma_C - \sigma_F) \eta_F + \left(\frac{1-\tau}{1-v} - \eta_F\right) \chi},$$

$$\rho_v = \frac{1}{1-v} \frac{(1 - \eta_F) \eta}{\eta + (1 - \sigma_C - \sigma_F) \eta_F + \left(\frac{1-\tau}{1-v} - \eta_F\right) \chi}.$$

For the marginal cost of public funds this implies:

$$MC_t = \frac{\eta_F + \frac{1}{1-v} \tau}{\eta + (1 - \sigma_C - \sigma_F) \eta_F + \frac{1}{1-v} (v - \epsilon \tau) \eta + \left(\frac{1-\tau}{1-v} - \eta_F\right) \chi},$$

$$MC_v = \frac{(1 - \eta_F) \left(\eta_F + \frac{1}{1-v} \tau\right)}{\eta + (1 - \sigma_C - \sigma_F) \eta_F + \left(\frac{1-\tau}{1-v} - \eta_F\right) \chi + \frac{1}{1-v} (1 - \eta_F) (v - \epsilon \tau) \eta}.$$

In the case of constant marginal cost the pass-through expressions simplify to

$$\rho_t = \frac{1}{1-v} \frac{\eta}{\eta + (1 - \sigma_C - \sigma_F) \eta_F}, \quad \rho_v = \frac{1}{1-v} \frac{(1 - \eta_F) \eta}{\eta + (1 - \sigma_C - \sigma_F) \eta_F}.$$

Proof. In the case of quantity setting, $\theta = \eta_F/\eta$, so $(\eta + \chi) \theta = (1 + \chi/\eta) \eta_F$ and $(\theta \eta)' \epsilon q = q (\eta_F)' / \eta = (1 + \eta - \sigma_C - \sigma_F) \eta_F / \eta$, where in the last equality we utilized the expression for the elasticity of $\eta_F(q)$ from Subsection 3.1. Substituting these into the expression for ρ_t in Proposition 6 gives

$$\rho_t = \frac{1}{1-v} \frac{1}{1 - (1 + \frac{1}{\eta} \chi) \eta_F + \frac{1}{\eta} (1 + \eta - \sigma_C - \sigma_F) \eta_F + \frac{1-\tau}{1-v} \frac{1}{\eta} \chi},$$

After a rearrangement this gives the expression for ρ_t in the proposition. Since $\theta = \eta_F/\eta$, Proposition 4 implies $\rho_v = (\epsilon - \theta) \rho_t / \epsilon = (1/\eta - \eta_F/\eta) \rho_t \eta = (1 - \eta_F) \rho_t$, which can be used to verify the expression for ρ_v . The implication for the marginal cost of public funds follows by substituting these expressions into those of Propositions 1 and 2. \square

Cournot competition. Homogeneous-product Cournot competition is a very simple special case, where $\theta = 1/n$, $\eta = n \eta_F$, and $\sigma_C = (n - 1) \sigma_F$.

Monopolistic competition. Monopolistic competition may be obtained by taking the large n limit. As discussed in Weyl and Fabinger (2013, pp. 544-546), in the case of quasi-linear utility of the form $U(\int u(q_i) di) - p_i q_i di$, it may be shown that $\theta = U' u'' / (U'' (u')^2 + U' u'')$. With the most typical specification $u(q) = q^\beta$, $U(x) = x^\gamma$, this leads to a constant value of conduct index: $\theta = (1 - \beta) / (1 - \beta\gamma)$. Then $\eta = \eta_F (1 - \beta\gamma) / (1 - \beta)$.

3.3 Simple Parametric Examples

Below, we provide two parametric examples with n symmetric firms and constant marginal cost: $\chi = 0$. Tables 1 and 2 provide a summary of the variables of interest for linear demand and logit demand, respectively.¹⁷ One is the case wherein each firm faces the following *linear demand*, $q_j(p_1, \dots, p_n) = b - \lambda p_j + \mu \sum_{j' \neq j} p_{j'}$, where $b > mc$ and $\lambda > (n - 1)\mu \geq 0$, implying that all firms produce substitutes and μ measures the degree of substitutability (firms are effectively monopolists when $\mu = 0$).^{18, 19}

The next parametric demand is *logit demand*. Each firm $j = 1, \dots, n$ faces the following market *share*: $s_j(p_1, \dots, p_n) = \exp(\delta - \beta p_j) / [1 + \sum_{j'=1, \dots, n} \exp(\delta - \beta p_{j'})]$,

¹⁷A discussion of the intuitive economic meaning of the formulas will be added to future versions of this paper.

¹⁸These linear demands are derived by maximizing the representative consumer's net utility, $U(q_1, \dots, q_n) - \sum_{j=1}^n p_j q_j$, with respect to q_1, \dots , and q_n . See, e.g., Vives (1999, pp.145-6) for details.

¹⁹In our notations below, the demand in symmetric equilibrium is given by $q_j(p_j, p_{-j}) = b - \lambda p_j + \mu(n - 1)p_{-j}$, whereas it is written as

$$q_j(p_j, p_{-j}) = (\alpha / (1 + \gamma(n - 1))) - ((1 + \gamma(n - 2)) / ((1 - \gamma)[1 + \gamma(n - 1)])) p_j + ((\gamma(n - 1)) / ((1 - \gamma)[1 + \gamma(n - 1)])) p_{-j},$$

in Häckner and Herzing's (2016) notations, where $\gamma \in [0, 1]$ is the parameter that measures substitutability between (symmetric) products. Thus, if our (b, λ, μ) is determined by $b = \alpha / [1 + \gamma(n - 1)]$, $\lambda = [1 + \gamma(n - 2)] / (1 - \gamma)[1 + \gamma(n - 1)]$, and $\mu = \gamma / (1 - \gamma)[1 + \gamma(n - 1)]$, given Häckner and Herzing's (2016) (α, γ) , then our results below are expressed by Häckner and Herzing's (2016) notations. Note here that our formulation is more flexible in the sense that the number of the parameter is three. This is because the coefficient for the own price is normalized to one: $p_j(q_j, q_{-j}) = \alpha - q_j - \gamma(n - 1)q_{-j}$, which is analytically innocuous, and Häckner and Herzing's (2016) γ is the normalized parameter.

Price setting	Quantity setting
$q_j(p_1, \dots, p_n) = b - \lambda p_j + \mu \sum_{j' \neq j} p_{j'}$	$q_j(p_1, \dots, p_n) = b - \lambda p_j + \mu \sum_{j' \neq j} p_{j'}$
$\epsilon_F = \frac{\lambda p}{q}$	$\eta_F = -\frac{q(-\lambda-2\mu+\mu n)}{p(\lambda+\mu)(\lambda+\mu-\mu n)}$
$\epsilon_C = \frac{\mu(n-1)p}{q}$	$\eta_C = \frac{q(\mu-\mu n)}{p(\lambda+\mu)(\lambda+\mu-\mu n)}$
$\theta = \frac{\lambda+\mu-\mu n}{\lambda}$	$\theta = \frac{\lambda+2\mu-\mu n}{\lambda+\mu}$
$p = \frac{b}{2\lambda+\mu-\mu n} - \frac{\lambda(mc+t)}{(v-1)(2\lambda+\mu-\mu n)}$	$p = \frac{b(\lambda-\mu(n-2))}{(2\lambda-\mu(n-3))(\lambda+\mu-\mu n)} + \frac{(-\lambda-\mu)(mc+t)}{(v-1)(2\lambda-\mu(n-3))}$
$q = \frac{b\lambda}{2\lambda+\mu-\mu n} + \frac{\lambda(mc+t)(\lambda+\mu-\mu n)}{(v-1)(2\lambda+\mu-\mu n)}$	$q = \frac{(\lambda+\mu)(b(v-1)+(mc+t)(\lambda+\mu-\mu n))}{(v-1)(2\lambda-\mu(n-3))}$
$\rho_t = -\frac{\lambda}{(v-1)(2\lambda+\mu-\mu n)}$	$\rho_t = \frac{-\lambda-\mu}{(v-1)(2\lambda-\mu(n-3))}$
$\rho_v = \frac{\lambda(mc+t)}{(v-1)(b(v-1)-\lambda(mc+t))}$	$\rho_v = \frac{\kappa(\lambda+\mu)(mc+t)}{(v-1)(b\kappa_2(v-1)-\kappa(\lambda+\mu)(mc+t))}$
$MC_t = \frac{-(\lambda+\mu-\mu n)(\lambda p\tau+q(1-v))}{b\lambda\tau+q(-\lambda\tau+\mu(1-n)(v-1)+\lambda(v-2))}$	$MC_t = \frac{q(v-1)(\lambda-\mu(n-2))-p\tau(\lambda+\mu)(\lambda+\mu-\mu n)}{p\tau(\lambda+\mu)(\lambda+\mu-\mu n)+\mu q(n(-v)+n+2v-3)+\lambda q(v-2)}$
$MC_v = \frac{-(\lambda+\mu-\mu n)(\lambda p-q)(\lambda p\tau+q(1-v))}{\lambda\tau(b-q)(\lambda p-q)+\lambda q(-\mu(n-1)p(v-1)+\lambda p(v-2)+qv)}$	$MC_v = \frac{1}{\lambda+\mu} \times \frac{(\mu(n-2)q+\kappa p(\lambda+\mu)+\lambda(-q))(\kappa_2 q(v-1)-\kappa p\tau(\lambda+\mu))}{\kappa p(q(\mu(n-3)+\mu(n-2)(\tau-v)+\lambda(v-\tau-2))+\kappa p\tau(\lambda+\mu))+\kappa_2 q^2 v}$

Table 1: Linear demand summary. Here $\kappa \equiv \lambda - (n-1)\mu$ and $\kappa_2 \equiv \lambda - (n-2)\mu$.

where δ is the (symmetric) product-specific utility and $\beta > 0$ is the price coefficient.²⁰ We use s_j and s , instead of q_j and q , respectively, following the customary notation in the empirical industrial organization literature.

Next, we consider the inverse demands under quantity competition. Let $s_j \in (0, 1)$ be firm j 's (not necessarily symmetric) share, and we define $s_0 = 1 - \sum_{j=1, \dots, n} s_j < 1$ as the share of all outside goods. Then, as in Berry (1994), firm j 's inverse demand is given by $p_j(\mathbf{s}) = [\delta - \log(s_j/s_0)]/\beta$.

4 Oligopoly with Multi-Product Firms

In this section, we argue that the results above can be extended to the case of multi-product firms just by a reinterpretation of the same formulas (without modifying them). Assume there are n_p product categories, and the demand for firm j 's k -th

²⁰Here, $q_j(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ is derived by aggregating individuals who prefer product j the most over the population (the total number of individuals is normalized to one): individual i 's net utility from consuming j is given by $u_{ij} = \delta - \beta p_j + \varepsilon_{ij}$, whereas $u_{i0} = \varepsilon_{i0}$ is the net utility from consuming nothing, and $\varepsilon_{i0}, \varepsilon_{i1}, \dots, \varepsilon_{in}$ are independently and identically distributed according to the Type I extreme distribution for all individuals. See, e.g., Anderson, de Palma, and Thisse (1992, pp.39-45) for details.

Price setting	Quantity setting
$q_j(p_1, \dots, p_n) = \frac{\exp(\delta - \beta p_j)}{1 + \sum_{j'=1, \dots, n} \exp(\delta - \beta p_{j'})}$	$q_j(p_1, \dots, p_n) = \frac{\exp(\delta - \beta p_j)}{1 + \sum_{j'=1, \dots, n} \exp(\delta - \beta p_{j'})}$
$p_j(s_1, \dots, s_n) = \frac{1}{\beta}(\delta - \log \frac{s_j}{s_0})$	$p_j(s_1, \dots, s_n) = \frac{1}{\beta}(\delta - \log \frac{s_j}{s_0})$
$\epsilon_F = \beta(1 - s)p$	$\eta_F = \frac{1 - (n-1)s}{1 - ns} (\delta - \log \frac{s}{1 - ns})^{-1}$
$\epsilon_C = \beta(n - 1)ps$	$\eta_C = -\frac{(n-1)s}{1 - ns} (\delta - \log \frac{s}{1 - ns})^{-1}$
$\theta = \frac{1 - ns}{1 - s}$	$\theta = 1 - (n - 1)s$
$p = \frac{mc+t}{1-v} + \frac{1}{\beta(1-s(p))}$	$\frac{mc+t}{1-v} = \frac{1 - \delta + s((\delta - 1)n + 1) + (1 - ns) \log \frac{s}{1 - ns}}{\beta(ns - 1)}$
$\rho_t = \frac{1}{1-v} \frac{(1-s)^2}{1 - s - (n-1)s^2}$	$\rho_t = \frac{1}{1-v} \frac{1 - ns}{1 - (n-1)s}$
$\rho_v = \frac{1}{1-v} \frac{1-s}{1 - s - (n-1)s^2} (1 - s - \frac{1}{\beta p})$	$\rho_v = \frac{1}{1-v} (\frac{1 - ns}{1 - (n-1)s} - \frac{1}{\delta - \log \frac{s}{1 - ns}})$
$MC_t = \frac{\beta(1-s)(pv+t)+1-v}{\frac{1-s}{1 - ns} - \beta(1-s)(pv+t)-1+v}$	$MC_t = \frac{(1-v)(1 - (n-1)s) + \beta tv(1 - ns)}{(1 + (n-2)(n-1)s)(\frac{s(1-v)}{1 - ns} + 1) - \beta tv(1 - ns)}$
$MC_v = \frac{(1 - \beta p(1-s))(-\beta p(1-s)\tau + v - 1)}{(1-s)(\beta p(-\beta p(1-s)\tau + \tau + v) - \frac{1}{1 - ns}(v - \beta(n-1)ps))}$	$MC_v = \frac{(-A\delta + A \log \frac{s}{A} + B)(B(v-1) - A\beta tv)}{(\delta - \log \frac{s}{A})(A^2 \beta tv + C(sv - B)) + Bv(C - A\beta t)}$
	$A \equiv 1 - ns, \quad B \equiv 1 - (n - 1)s$
	$C \equiv 1 + (n - 1)(n - 2)s$

Table 2: Logit demand summary. We define $s_0 = 1 - \sum_{j=1, \dots, n} s_j < 1$. Additional expressions will be added to this table in future versions of this draft.

product is given by $q_{jk} = q_j(\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \dots, \mathbf{p}_n)$, where $\mathbf{p}_j = (p_{j1}, \dots, p_{jk}, \dots, p_{jK})$ for each $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$.²¹ The firms are symmetric, and for each firm, the product it produces are also symmetric. The firm's profit per product is

$$\pi_j = \frac{1}{n_p} \sum_{k=1}^{n_p} ((1 - v) p_{jk} q_{jk} - t q_{jk} - c(q_{jk})).$$

We work with an equilibrium in which any firm j sets a uniform price p_j for all of its products: $p_{jk} = p_j$, and consequently sells an amount q_j of each of them: $q_{jk} = q_j$.²² In this case the profit per product equals $\pi_j = (1 - v) p_j q_j - t q_j - c(q_j)$, which is formally the same as for single-product firms. For this reason, we can identify the prices p_j and quantities q_j of Section 2 with the prices p_j and quantities q_j introduced here in this paragraph. The discussion in Section 2 was general and applies to this case of symmetric oligopoly with multi-product firms as well. We can use the same definitions for the variables of interest, including the industry demand elasticity ϵ and the conduct index θ .

²¹See, e.g., Nocke and Schutz (2016) for a recent treatment of multi-product oligopoly.

²²For brevity, we do not explicitly discuss the standard conditions for the existence and uniqueness of non-cooperative Nash equilibria of the different underlying oligopoly games.

The definitions and results for the cases of price competition and quantity competition discussed Section 3 are also applicable here. It may be useful to translate some of the most important variables of that discussion into product-level variables.

For derivatives of the direct demand system, we introduce the notation²³

$$\begin{aligned}\xi_1 &\equiv \frac{\partial q_{jk}}{\partial p_{jk}}, & \xi_{0,1} &\equiv \frac{\partial q_{jk}}{\partial p_{jk'}}, \\ \xi_2 &\equiv \frac{\partial q_{jk}}{\partial p_{jk}^2}, & \xi_{1,1} &\equiv \frac{\partial q_{jk}}{\partial p_{jk} \partial p_{jk'}}, & \xi_{0,2} &\equiv \frac{\partial q_{jk}}{\partial p_{jk'}^2}, & \xi_{0,1,1} &\equiv \frac{\partial q_{jk}}{\partial p_{jk'} \partial p_{jk''}}, \\ \tilde{\xi}_2 &\equiv \frac{\partial q_{jk}}{\partial p_{jk} \partial p_{j'k}}, & \tilde{\xi}_{1,1} &\equiv \frac{\partial q_{jk}}{\partial p_{jk} \partial p_{j'k'}}, & \tilde{\xi}_{0,2} &\equiv \frac{\partial q_{jk}}{\partial p_{jk'} \partial p_{j'k'}}, & \tilde{\xi}_{0,1,1} &\equiv \frac{\partial q_{jk}}{\partial p_{jk'} \partial p_{j'k''}}.\end{aligned}$$

where the derivatives are evaluated at the fully symmetric point, where any p_{jk} equals the common value p . For specific choices of the demand system, these derivatives can be closely related. For example, if the substitution pattern between two goods produced by two different firms does not depend on the identity of the goods, then $\tilde{\xi}_2 = \tilde{\xi}_{0,2} = \tilde{\xi}_{1,1} = \tilde{\xi}_{0,1,1}$. In terms of these derivatives, we can write

$$\begin{aligned}\epsilon_F &= -\frac{p}{q} (\xi_1 + (n_p - 1) \xi_{0,1}), \\ \epsilon &= -\frac{p}{q} (\xi_1 + (n_p - 1) \xi_{0,1} + (n - 1) \tilde{\xi}_1 + (n - 1) (n_p - 1) \tilde{\xi}_{0,1}), \\ \alpha_F &= \frac{p^2}{q \epsilon_F} (\xi_2 + (n_p - 1) (\xi_{1,1} + \xi_{0,2} + (n_p - 2) \xi_{0,1,1})), \\ \alpha_C &= (n - 1) \frac{p^2}{q \epsilon_F} (\tilde{\xi}_2 + (n_p - 1) (\tilde{\xi}_{1,1} + \tilde{\xi}_{0,2} + (n_p - 2) \tilde{\xi}_{0,1,1})).\end{aligned}$$

These can be substituted into the results of Proposition 7 to find the pass-through and the marginal cost of public funds under price competition.

For the inverse demand system the analogous definitions are

$$\begin{aligned}\zeta_1 &\equiv \frac{\partial q_{jk}}{\partial p_{jk}}, & \zeta_{0,1} &\equiv \frac{\partial q_{jk}}{\partial p_{jk'}}, \\ \zeta_2 &\equiv \frac{\partial q_{jk}}{\partial p_{jk}^2}, & \zeta_{1,1} &\equiv \frac{\partial q_{jk}}{\partial p_{jk} \partial p_{jk'}}, & \zeta_{0,2} &\equiv \frac{\partial q_{jk}}{\partial p_{jk'}^2}, & \zeta_{0,1,1} &\equiv \frac{\partial q_{jk}}{\partial p_{jk'} \partial p_{jk''}}, \\ \tilde{\zeta}_2 &\equiv \frac{\partial q_{jk}}{\partial p_{jk} \partial p_{j'k}}, & \tilde{\zeta}_{1,1} &\equiv \frac{\partial q_{jk}}{\partial p_{jk} \partial p_{j'k'}}, & \tilde{\zeta}_{0,2} &\equiv \frac{\partial q_{jk}}{\partial p_{jk'} \partial p_{j'k'}}, & \tilde{\zeta}_{0,1,1} &\equiv \frac{\partial q_{jk}}{\partial p_{jk'} \partial p_{j'k''}}.\end{aligned}$$

²³In this notation, the first subscript counts the derivatives with respect to the relevant price with index k , the second subscript counts the derivatives with respect to the price with index k' distinct from k , and the third subscript counts derivatives respect to the price with index k'' distinct from both k and k' . Further, ξ corresponds to derivatives with respect to prices charged by the same firm j , while $\tilde{\xi}$ corresponds to derivatives with respect to prices charged by firm j and some other firm j' .

The relations

$$\begin{aligned}\eta_F &= -\frac{q}{p} (\zeta_1 + (n_p - 1) \zeta_{0,1}) \\ \eta &= -\frac{q}{p} \left(\zeta_1 + (n_p - 1) \zeta_{0,1} + (n - 1) \tilde{\zeta}_1 + (n - 1) (n_p - 1) \tilde{\zeta}_{0,1} \right) \\ \sigma_F &= \frac{q^2}{p \eta_F} \left(\zeta_2 + (n_p - 1) (\zeta_{1,1} + \zeta_{0,2} + (n_p - 2) \zeta_{0,1,1}) \right), \\ \sigma_C &= (n - 1) \frac{q^2}{p \eta_F} \left(\tilde{\zeta}_2 + (n_p - 1) (\tilde{\zeta}_{1,1} + \tilde{\zeta}_{0,2} + (n_p - 2) \tilde{\zeta}_{0,1,1}) \right).\end{aligned}$$

can be substituted into the results of Proposition 8 to find the pass-through and marginal cost of public funds under price competition.

5 Multi-Dimensional Pass-Through Framework

In this section, we generalize our previous results to a significantly more general specification of taxation that involves multiple tax parameters. We define two different types of pass-through vectors: the pass-through rate vector and the pass-through quasi-elasticity vector. We study their properties and show that they play a central role in evaluating welfare changes in response to changes in taxation.

5.1 Pass-through, conduct index, and welfare: a general discussion

5.1.1 Generalized pass-through and tax sensitivities

Consider a tax structure under which a firm's tax payment may be expressed as $\phi(p, q, \mathbf{T})$, where $\mathbf{T} \equiv (T_1, \dots, T_d)$ is a d -dimensional vector of tax parameters.²⁴ The components of the (per-firm) tax revenue gradient vector

$$\nabla \phi(p, q, \mathbf{T})$$

are

$$\phi_{T_\ell}(p, q, \mathbf{T}) \equiv \frac{\partial \phi(p, q, \mathbf{T})}{\partial T_\ell}.$$

Here, as in other parts of the paper, we use the symbol ∇ for the d -dimensional gradient with respect to \mathbf{T} . The arguments p and q in $\phi(p, q, \mathbf{T})$ are treated as

²⁴To be precise, $\phi(p, q, \mathbf{T})$ represents a simplified notation for a function $\phi(p, q, T_1, \dots, T_d)$ with $d + 2$ arguments.

fixed for the purposes of taking this gradient. We denote by \mathbf{f} a vector components $\phi_{T_\ell}(p, q, \mathbf{T})/q$. We denote the equilibrium price function²⁵ by $p^*(\mathbf{T})$ and its gradient, the *pass-through rate vector*, by

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\rho}} \equiv \nabla p^*(\mathbf{T}).$$

Further, we use the components of the \mathbf{f} and $\tilde{\boldsymbol{\rho}}$ to define the *pass-through quasi-elasticity vector* as

$$\boldsymbol{\rho} \equiv (\rho_{T_1}, \dots, \rho_{T_d}), \quad \rho_{T_\ell} \equiv \frac{\tilde{\rho}_{T_\ell}}{f_{T_\ell}} = \frac{q}{\phi_{T_\ell}(p, q, \mathbf{T})} \frac{\partial p^*}{\partial T_\ell}.$$

Note that the components of $\boldsymbol{\rho}$ are all dimensionless. We define the (first-order) price sensitivity ν of the tax revenue and the (first-order) quantity sensitivity τ of the (per-firm) tax revenue as follows:

$$\nu(p, q, \mathbf{T}) \equiv \frac{1}{q} \phi_p(p, q, \mathbf{T}), \quad \tau(p, q, \mathbf{T}) \equiv \frac{1}{p} \phi_q(p, q, \mathbf{T}).$$

Their derivatives are

$$\nu_{T_\ell}(p, q, \mathbf{T}) \equiv \frac{\partial \nu(p, q, \mathbf{T})}{\partial T_\ell}, \quad \tau_{T_\ell}(p, q, \mathbf{T}) \equiv \frac{\partial \tau(p, q, \mathbf{T})}{\partial T_\ell}.$$

The analogous definitions for second-order sensitivities are:

$$\nu_{(2)}(p, q, \mathbf{T}) \equiv \frac{p}{q} \frac{\partial^2 \phi(p, q, \mathbf{T})}{\partial p^2}, \quad \tau_{(2)}(p, q, \mathbf{T}) \equiv \frac{q}{p} \frac{\partial^2 \phi(p, q, \mathbf{T})}{\partial q^2}, \quad \kappa(p, q, \mathbf{T}) \equiv \frac{\partial^2 \phi(p, q, \mathbf{T})}{\partial p \partial q}.$$

The first-order and second-order sensitivities are dimensionless, just like the components of $\boldsymbol{\rho}$. In this section, we keep the same definition of the elasticities ϵ and η as before.

5.1.2 Generalized conduct index

We introduce the conduct index θ as a function independent of the cost-side of the oligopoly game such that in equilibrium the following condition holds:

$$(1 - \tau - (1 - \nu) \eta \theta) p = mc. \quad (3)$$

²⁵Unlike the inverse demand function $p(q)$, the function $p^*(\mathbf{T})$ takes the vector of taxes as arguments and its functional value is the price in the resulting equilibrium.

In the case of unit and ad-valorem taxation, this definition reduces to the conduct index defined earlier. In principle, there are many possible definitions that agree with the earlier definition in the case of unit and ad-valorem taxation. However, we found the specification of Equation (3) particularly convenient.

5.1.3 Relative size of the components of pass-through vectors

We now establish the following relationship.

Proposition 9. *The pass-through rates and quasi-elasticities satisfy*²⁶

$$\frac{\tilde{\rho}_{T_\ell}}{\tilde{\rho}_{T_{\ell'}}} = \frac{\tau_{T_{\ell'}} - \nu_{T_{\ell'}} \eta \theta}{\tau_{T_\ell} - \nu_{T_\ell} \eta \theta}, \quad \frac{\rho_{T_\ell}}{\rho_{T_{\ell'}}} = \frac{f_{T_{\ell'}}}{f_{T_\ell}} \frac{\tau_{T_\ell} - \eta \theta \nu_{T_\ell}}{\tau_{T_{\ell'}} - \eta \theta \nu_{T_{\ell'}}}.$$

Proof. Consider an infinitesimal tax change such that the equilibrium price (and therefore quantity) does not change: $\tilde{\rho} \cdot d\mathbf{T} = 0$. Let us choose $d\mathbf{T}$ to have just two non-zero components: dT_ℓ and $dT_{\ell'}$. This implies

$$\frac{\tilde{\rho}_{T_\ell}}{\tilde{\rho}_{T_{\ell'}}} = -\frac{dT_{\ell'}}{dT_\ell}. \quad (4)$$

Since Equation (3) must hold both before and after the tax change, it must be the case that $1 - \tau - (1 - \nu) \eta \theta$ does not change, and in turn

$$(-\tau_{T_\ell} + \nu_{T_\ell} \eta \theta) dT_\ell + (-\tau_{T_{\ell'}} + \nu_{T_{\ell'}} \eta \theta) dT_{\ell'} = 0.$$

Substituting for $dT_{\ell'}$ from this equation into Equation (4) and using the definition of pass-through quasi-elasticities leads to the desired result. \square

Since the components have known proportions, we can write them using a common factor $p\rho_{(0)}$ as

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\rho}_{T_\ell} &= (\tau_{T_\ell} - \nu_{T_\ell} \eta \theta) p\rho_{(0)}, \\ \rho_{T_\ell} &= \frac{p}{f_{T_\ell}} (\tau_{T_\ell} - \nu_{T_\ell} \eta \theta) \rho_{(0)}. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

²⁶If the denominators are zero, the fractions become ill-defined. In that case, of course, the statement does not apply.

5.1.4 Absolute size of the components of pass-through vectors

Proposition 10. *The value of the factor $\rho_{(0)}$ introduced above is given by the formula:*

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{(0)}} = 1 - \kappa + \epsilon\tau_{(2)} + (1 - \tau)\epsilon\chi + (\nu - \kappa + \eta\nu_{(2)} + (\omega - \eta - \chi)(1 - \nu))\theta, \quad (6)$$

where $\omega \equiv q(\eta\theta)' / (\eta\theta)$, with the prime denoting a derivative with respect to the quantity q .

Proof. The same type of reasoning as in the proof of Proposition 6 is useful here. In particular, comparative statics of Equation (3) with respect to a tax T_ℓ leads to the desired result after utilizing the definitions above and eliminating marginal cost using, again, Equation (3). The calculation is a bit tedious, but completely straightforward. \square

5.1.5 Welfare changes and their relationship to pass-through vectors

Now, we establish the general formulas for the marginal cost of public fund and incidence in the multi-dimensional pass-through framework. Welfare component changes in response to an infinitesimal change in taxes may be found as follows. The (per-firm) consumer surplus change in response to an infinitesimal change dT_ℓ in the tax T_ℓ is

$$dCS = -qdp = -q\tilde{\rho}_{T_\ell}dT_\ell,$$

which means that in vector notation, $\frac{1}{q}\nabla CS = -\tilde{\rho}$. The change in (per-firm) producer surplus is

$$dPS = d(pq - c(q) - \phi(p, q, \mathbf{T})) = (\phi_{T_\ell}(p, q, \mathbf{T}) - (1 - \nu)(1 - \theta)\tilde{\rho}_{T_\ell})dT_\ell,$$

where we utilized Equation (3) to eliminate marginal cost. In vector notation, this is $\frac{1}{q}\nabla PS = (1 - \nu)(1 - \theta)\tilde{\rho} - \mathbf{f}$, since $\mathbf{f} = \frac{1}{q}\nabla\phi(p, q, \mathbf{T})$. The change in tax revenue is

$$dR = \phi_p(p, q, \mathbf{T})dp + \phi_q(p, q, \mathbf{T})dq + \phi_{T_\ell}(p, q, \mathbf{T})dT_\ell = (\phi_{T_\ell}(p, q, \mathbf{T}) - (\epsilon\tau - \nu)\tilde{\rho}_{T_\ell})dT_\ell.$$

In vector notation, $\frac{1}{q} \nabla R = \mathbf{f} - (\epsilon\tau - \nu) \tilde{\boldsymbol{\rho}}$. Finally, for the change in social welfare, we have

$$dW = (p - mc) dq = (\epsilon\tau + \theta(1 - \nu)) \tilde{\rho}_{T_\ell} dT_\ell.$$

In vector notation, $\frac{1}{q} \nabla W = -(\epsilon\tau + \theta(1 - \nu)) \tilde{\boldsymbol{\rho}}$.

Note that the welfare components $CS(\mathbf{T})$, $PS(\mathbf{T})$, $R(\mathbf{T})$, and $W(\mathbf{T}) = CS(\mathbf{T}) + PS(\mathbf{T}) + R(\mathbf{T})$ are all treated as functions of taxes only and represent the equilibrium outcomes. This is different from the tax revenue function $\phi(p, q, \mathbf{T})$, which has also p and q as arguments and which is specified by the government irrespective of the equilibrium. We summarize these findings in the following proposition.

Proposition 11. *The tax gradients of consumer surplus, producer surplus, tax revenue, and social welfare with respect to the taxes all belong to a two-dimensional vector space spanned by \mathbf{f} and $\tilde{\boldsymbol{\rho}}$. The precise linear combinations of \mathbf{f} and $\tilde{\boldsymbol{\rho}}$ are*

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{q} \nabla CS &= -\tilde{\boldsymbol{\rho}}, \\ \frac{1}{q} \nabla PS &= (1 - \nu)(1 - \theta) \tilde{\boldsymbol{\rho}} - \mathbf{f}, \\ \frac{1}{q} \nabla R &= \mathbf{f} + (\nu - \epsilon\tau) \tilde{\boldsymbol{\rho}}, \\ \frac{1}{q} \nabla W &= -((1 - \nu)\theta + \epsilon\tau) \tilde{\boldsymbol{\rho}}. \end{aligned}$$

These relationships, considered component-wise, immediately imply the following results for welfare change ratios.²⁷

Proposition 12. *The marginal cost of public funds of a tax T_ℓ , $MC_{T_\ell} = (\nabla W)_{T_\ell} / (\nabla R)_{T_\ell}$, is*

$$MC_{T_\ell} = \frac{(1 - \nu)\theta + \epsilon\tau}{\frac{1}{\rho_{T_\ell}} + \nu - \epsilon\tau}.$$

The incidence of this tax, $I_{T_\ell} = (\nabla CS)_{T_\ell} / (\nabla PS)_{T_\ell}$, equals:

$$I_{T_\ell} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\rho_{T_\ell}} - (1 - \nu)(1 - \theta)}.$$

²⁷Remember that the T_ℓ component of the vector \mathbf{f} is $\phi_{T_\ell}(p, q, \mathbf{T})/q = \tilde{\rho}_{T_\ell}/\rho_{T_\ell}$.

Similarly, the social incidence, $SI_{T_\ell} = (\nabla W)_{T_\ell} / (\nabla PS)_{T_\ell}$, equals:

$$SI_{T_\ell} = \frac{(1 - \nu) \theta + \epsilon \tau}{\frac{1}{\rho_{T_\ell}} - (1 - \nu)(1 - \theta)}.$$

5.2 Pass-through, conduct index, and welfare: special cases

The results of the previous subsection contain our results for ad valorem and unit taxes as special cases, but offer much greater generality, since the taxes (government interventions) may be specified in a very flexible way. In fact, it may be shown the symmetric oligopoly results in Weyl and Fabinger (2013) are also special cases of the present results. In particular, the analysis there considers either unit taxes or exogenous competition (an exogenous quantity supplied to the market). The case of unit taxes are clearly included in the present results (and motivated this paper). But it turns out that the case of exogenous competition is included as well. The reasoning is as follows.

Consider a tax $T_1 = \tilde{q}$ of the form

$$\phi(p, q, \tilde{q}) = \tilde{q}p + c(q - \tilde{q}) - c(q).$$

The firm's profit is then

$$pq - c(q) - \phi(p, q, \tilde{q}) = p(q - \tilde{q}) + c(q - \tilde{q}).$$

The firm, therefore, has the same profit function as in the case of exogenous competition \tilde{q} in Weyl and Fabinger (2013). Proposition 12 (specialized to constant marginal cost and zero initial \tilde{q}) then implies the social incidence result in Principle of Incidence 3 in Weyl and Fabinger (2013, p. 548).

Similarly, the relationships between pass-through of unit taxes and of exogenous competition are implied by the general result of Proposition 9 for the tax specification $T_1 = t$, $T_2 = \tilde{q}$,

$$\phi(p, q, t, \tilde{q}) = tq + \tilde{q}p + c(q - \tilde{q}) - c(q).$$

To obtain the absolute size of the two types of pass-through, one can straightforwardly use Proposition 10.

6 Heterogeneous Firms

In this section we extend our results to the case of n heterogeneous firms (i.e. asymmetric firms), where each firm i controls a strategic variable σ_i , which could be, for example, the price or quantity of its product. We allow for the tax function $\phi_i(p_i, q_i, \mathbf{T})$ to depend explicitly on the identity of the firm; we write $f_{iT_\ell}(p_i, q_i, \mathbf{T}) = \frac{1}{q_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial T_\ell} \phi_i(p_i, q_i, \mathbf{T})$ for its derivative with respect to tax T_ℓ . Similarly, the sensitivities $\tau_i(p_i, q_i, \mathbf{T})$, $\nu_i(p_i, q_i, \mathbf{T})$, etc., now also have the firm index i . The marginal cost $mc_i(q_i)$ of firm i is also allowed to depend on the identity of the firm, and we denote its elasticity $\chi_i(q_i) \equiv q_i mc'_i(q_i) / mc_i(q_i)$.

6.1 Pricing strength index and pass-through

We define the *pricing strength index* $\psi_i(\mathbf{q})$ of firm i to be a function independent of the cost side of the economic problem such that the first-order condition for firm i is:

$$(1 - \tau_i(p_i(\mathbf{q}), q_i, \mathbf{T}) - \psi_i(\mathbf{q}) (1 - \nu_i(p_i(\mathbf{q}), q_i, \mathbf{T}))) p_i(\mathbf{q}) = mc(q_i).$$

In the special case of symmetric firms this definition reduces to $\psi_i = \eta \theta$.

We wish to express the pass-through rate in terms of these pricing strength indices. Specifically, the pass-through rate is an $n \times d$ matrix $\tilde{\boldsymbol{\rho}}$ with rows $\tilde{\boldsymbol{\rho}}_{T_\ell} \equiv \partial \mathbf{p} / \partial T_\ell$ and elements $\tilde{\rho}_{iT_\ell} = \partial p_i / \partial T_\ell$. It may be shown that the pass-through rate equals

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\rho}}_{T_\ell} = \mathbf{b}^{-1} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nu}_{T_\ell}, \quad (7)$$

where the factors on the right-hand side are defined as follows. The matrix \mathbf{b} is an $n \times n$ matrix, independent of the choice of T_ℓ , with elements

$$\begin{aligned} b_{ij} &= (1 - \kappa_i - (1 - \nu_i - \nu_{(2)i}) \psi_i) \delta_{ij} - (1 - \nu_i) \psi_i \Psi_{ij} \\ &+ (\tau_{(2)i} + \nu_i \psi_i - \kappa_i + (1 - \tau_i - (1 - \nu_i) \psi_i) \chi_i) \epsilon_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\epsilon_{ij} = -\frac{p_i}{q_i} \frac{\partial q_i(\mathbf{p})}{\partial p_j}, \quad \Psi_{ij} = \frac{p_i}{\psi_i} \frac{\partial \psi_i(\mathbf{q}(\mathbf{p}))}{\partial p_j}.$$

For each tax T_ℓ , $\boldsymbol{\iota}_{T_\ell}$ is an n -dimensional vector with components

$$\iota_{iT_\ell} = p_i \frac{\partial \tau_i(p_i, q_i, \mathbf{T})}{\partial T_\ell} - p_i \psi_i \frac{\partial \nu_i(p_i, q_i, \mathbf{T})}{\partial T_\ell}.$$

In the case of symmetric firms and at symmetric prices, the pass-through rate expression in Equation 7 agrees with the expression represented by Equations 5 and 6 in Section 5.²⁸

To generalize the notion of pass-through quasi-elasticity to the case of heterogeneous firms, we define the pass-through quasi-elasticity matrix $\boldsymbol{\rho}$ as an $n \times d$ matrix with elements

$$\rho_{iT_\ell} = \frac{1}{f_{iT_\ell}(p_i, q_i, \mathbf{T})} \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial T_\ell},$$

and with rows denoted $\boldsymbol{\rho}_{T_\ell}$.

6.2 Welfare changes

In the following for each i , $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_i$ is an n -dimensional vector with its j th component equal to ϵ_{ij} . For the tax gradients of welfare components corresponding to individual firms we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{q_i} \nabla CS_i &= -\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\rho}}, \\ \frac{1}{q_i} \nabla PS_i &= (1 - \nu_i) (\mathbf{e}_i - \psi_i \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_i) \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\rho}} - \mathbf{f}_i, \\ \frac{1}{q_i} \nabla R_i &= (\nu_i \mathbf{e}_i - \tau_i \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_i) \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\rho}} + \mathbf{f}_i, \\ \frac{1}{q_i} \nabla W_i &= -(\tau_i + \psi_i (1 - \nu_i)) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_i \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\rho}}. \end{aligned}$$

The corresponding gradients of total welfare components are then obtained by adding up contributions from individual firms. For example, $\nabla CS = \sum_{i=1}^n \nabla CS_i$. Denoting the total quantity as $Q \equiv \sum_{i=1}^n q_i$, this means that $\frac{1}{Q} \nabla CS$ is a weighted average of $-\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\rho}}$, with the weights proportional to q_i . Similarly for the other welfare components. This generalizes Proposition 11.

²⁸To confirm this agreement, note that at symmetric prices, $\sum_{j=1}^n \Psi_{ij} = -\epsilon\omega$. Note also that $\epsilon_{ii}(\mathbf{p})|_{\mathbf{p}=(p,\dots,p)} = \epsilon_F(p)$, and for $j \neq i$, $\epsilon_{ij}(\mathbf{p})|_{\mathbf{p}=(p,\dots,p)} = -\frac{1}{n-1} \epsilon_C(p)$.

We can also consider ratios of welfare changes corresponding to some tax T_ℓ :

$$\begin{aligned} MC_{iT_\ell} &= \frac{(\tau_i + (1 - \nu_i) \psi_i) \epsilon_{iT_\ell}^\rho \rho_{iT_\ell}}{1 + (\nu_i - \tau_i \epsilon_{iT_\ell}^\rho) \rho_{iT_\ell}}, \\ I_{iT_\ell} &= \frac{\rho_{iT_\ell}}{1 - (1 - \nu_i) (1 - \psi_i \epsilon_{iT_\ell}^\rho) \rho_{iT_\ell}}, \\ SI_{iT_\ell} &= \frac{(\tau_i + (1 - \nu_i) \psi_i) \epsilon_{iT_\ell}^\rho \rho_{iT_\ell}}{1 - (1 - \nu_i) (1 - \psi_i \epsilon_{iT_\ell}^\rho) \rho_{iT_\ell}}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\epsilon_{iT_\ell}^\rho \equiv \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_i \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\rho}}_{T_\ell} / \tilde{\rho}_{iT_\ell} = \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_i \cdot \boldsymbol{\rho}_{T_\ell} / \rho_{iT_\ell}$. The ratios of the corresponding total welfare changes will be weighted averages of these firm-specific ratios. The weights correspond to the sizes of the denominators times q_i . For example, MC_{T_ℓ} will lie between $\min_i MC_{iT_\ell}$ and $\max_i MC_{iT_\ell}$. Similarly for the other ratios. This generalizes Proposition 12.

6.3 Conduct index and welfare changes

For heterogeneous firms, we define the conduct index of firm i as

$$\theta_i = - \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n (p_j (1 - \tau_j (p_j, q_j, \mathbf{T})) - mc(q_j)) \frac{dq_j}{d\sigma_i}}{\sum_{j=1}^n (1 - \nu_j (p_j, q_j, \mathbf{T})) q_j \frac{dp_j}{d\sigma_i}}.$$

In the special case of only unit taxation, this definition reduces to the one in Weyl and Fabinger (2013), Equation 4. In the special case of symmetric firms the definition reduces to our Equation 3 with $\theta_i = \theta$.

The conduct index θ_i is closely connected to the pricing strength index ψ_i , but not as closely as it would be in the case of symmetric oligopoly. Using the definitions of the indices, it may be shown that

$$\theta_i = - \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n (1 - \nu_j) \psi_j p_j \frac{dq_j}{d\sigma_i}}{\sum_{j=1}^n (1 - \nu_j) q_j \frac{dp_j}{d\sigma_i}}.$$

For symmetric oligopoly, this equation reduces simply to $\theta = \epsilon \psi$.

The conduct index may be used to express welfare component changes in response to infinitesimal changes in taxes. The relationships are a bit more complicated than in the case of using the pricing strength index and may be expressed

as follows. We define the price response to an infinitesimal change in the strategic variable σ_k of firm j as

$$\zeta_{ij} = \frac{dp_i}{d\sigma_j}.$$

Since the vectors $\zeta_{i1}, \zeta_{i2}, \dots, \zeta_{in}$ form a basis in the n -dimensional vector space to which $\tilde{\rho}_{iT_\ell}$ for a given ℓ belongs, we can write $\tilde{\rho}_{iT_\ell}$ as a linear combination of them for some coefficients λ_{iT_ℓ} :

$$\tilde{\rho}_{iT_\ell} = \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_{jT_\ell} \zeta_{ij}.$$

For changes in consumer and producer surplus we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dCS}{dT_\ell} &= - \sum_{i=1}^n q_i \tilde{\rho}_{iT_\ell} = - \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\sum_{i=1}^n q_i \zeta_{ij} \right) \lambda_{jT_\ell}, \\ \frac{dPS}{dT_\ell} &= - \sum_{i=1}^n f_{iT_\ell}(p_i, q_i, \mathbf{T}) - \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{\zeta}_j (1 - \theta_j) \lambda_{jT_\ell}, \end{aligned}$$

where we used the notation

$$\hat{\zeta}_j \equiv \sum_{i=1}^n (1 - \nu_i(p_i, q_i, \mathbf{T})) q_i \zeta_{ij}.$$

These surplus change expressions represent a generalization of the surplus expressions in Weyl and Fabinger (2013), Section 5.

6.4 Aggregative games

In the case of oligopoly in the form of aggregative games,²⁹ we can manipulate the above formulas for pricing strength and conduct indices further. We identify the firm's strategic variable σ_i with an action $a_i \equiv \sigma_i$ the firm can take, which contributes to an aggregator $A = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i$. The prices and quantities are functions of just two arguments: $p_i(A, a_i)$ and $q_i(A, a_i)$. Their derivatives that take into account the dependence of A on the action of firm i are $\frac{dq_j}{d\sigma_i} = q_j^{(0,1)}(A, a_i) + q_j^{(1,0)}(A, a_i)$, $\frac{dp_j}{d\sigma_i} = p_j^{(0,1)}(A, a_i) + p_j^{(1,0)}(A, a_i)$. The firm's first-order condition is

$$0 = (p_i^{(0,1)}(A, a_i) + p_i^{(1,0)}(A, a_i)) q_i(A, a_i) (\nu_i(p_i(A, a_i), q_i(A, a_i), \mathbf{T}) - 1) +$$

²⁹For a recent treatment of aggregative oligopoly games, see Anderson, Erkal, and Piccinin (2016). Here we consider a setup consistent with their Section 2.

$$(q^{(0,1)}(A, a_i) + q_i^{(1,0)}(A, a_i)) (mc(q_i(A, a_i)) + p_i(A, a_i) (\tau_i(p_i(A, a_i), q_i(A, a_i), \mathbf{T}) - 1)),$$

which gives us a relatively simple expression for the pricing strength index:

$$\psi_i(A, a_i) = -\frac{q_i(A, a_i)}{p_i(A, a_i)} \frac{p_i^{(0,1)}(A, a_i) + p_i^{(1,0)}(A, a_i)}{q_i^{(0,1)}(A, a_i) + q_i^{(1,0)}(A, a_i)}.$$

The expression for the conduct index also simplifies:

$$\theta_i = \sum_{j=1}^n w_j \frac{\gamma_j(A, a_i)}{\gamma_j(A, a_j)},$$

where w_i is a normalized version of unnormalized 'weights' \tilde{w}_j ,

$$w_i \equiv \frac{\tilde{w}_i}{\sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{w}_j}, \quad \tilde{w}_j \equiv (1 - \nu_j) q_j(A, a_j) (p_j^{(0,1)}(A, a_j) + p_j^{(1,0)}(A, a_j)),$$

and

$$\gamma_j(A, a_i) \equiv q_j^{(0,1)}(A, a_i) + q_j^{(1,0)}(A, a_i).$$

These simplified formulas may be used for further analysis of pass-through and welfare in aggregative oligopoly games.

7 Pass-Through and Welfare under Production-Cost and Taxation Changes

In the previous sections we studied changes in taxation, but not changes in production costs. Here we generalize our main results to incorporate both taxation and production costs. The additional cost to the firm is denoted $\phi(p, q, \mathbf{T})$ as before, but the tax bill of firm i , denoted $\tilde{\phi}(p, q, \mathbf{T})$, is different, in general. Here \mathbf{T} is a vector of interventions (by the government or by external circumstances), which may or may not include traditional taxes. We recover the previous case of only taxation by setting $\tilde{\phi}(p, q, \mathbf{T}) = \phi(p, q, \mathbf{T})$. If all of the additional cost to the firm comes from the production side, we have $\tilde{\phi}(p, q, \mathbf{T}) = 0$. In general, $\phi(p, q, \mathbf{T}) - \tilde{\phi}(p, q, \mathbf{T})$ is the production part of the additional cost $\phi(p, q, \mathbf{T})$.

7.1 Symmetric firms

In addition to the notation used in the previous section, we define $\tilde{\mathbf{f}} = \frac{1}{q} \nabla \tilde{\phi}(p, q, \mathbf{T})$. First, we would like to obtain a generalization of the formulas for the tax gradients of welfare components in Proposition 11. The equilibrium outcome depends only on the additional cost $\phi(p, q, \mathbf{T})$ and not on its split between taxes and production costs. For this reason, the formulas for consumer and producer surplus will be unchanged. The government revenue and therefore also total social welfare will depend on $\tilde{\phi}(p, q, \mathbf{T})$, of course. In the formula for the gradient of government revenue, \mathbf{f} will be replaced by $\tilde{\mathbf{f}}$, and the formula for social welfare will be adjusted to reflect this difference. Hence the generalization of the results in Proposition 11 is:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{q} \nabla CS &= -\tilde{\boldsymbol{\rho}}, \\ \frac{1}{q} \nabla PS &= (1 - \nu)(1 - \theta) \tilde{\boldsymbol{\rho}} - \mathbf{f}, \\ \frac{1}{q} \nabla R &= \tilde{\mathbf{f}} + (\nu - \epsilon\tau) \tilde{\boldsymbol{\rho}}, \\ \frac{1}{q} \nabla W &= -((1 - \nu)\theta + \epsilon\tau) \tilde{\boldsymbol{\rho}} + \tilde{\mathbf{f}} - \mathbf{f}.\end{aligned}$$

We further define $g_{T_\ell} \equiv \tilde{f}_{T_\ell}/f_{T_\ell}$, which represents the fraction of an increase in additional cost (ϕ) to the firm (due to a change in the tax parameter T_ℓ) that is collected by the government in the form of taxes ($\tilde{\phi}$). In other words, g_{T_ℓ} is the government's share in increases of the additional costs induced by marginal changes in T_ℓ . If ϕ is a pure tax, then $g_{T_\ell} = 1$, and if ϕ is a pure production cost with no tax component, then $g_{T_\ell} = 0$. By taking ratios of the components of the tax gradients above, we obtain a generalization of Proposition 12: The marginal cost of public funds associated with intervention T_ℓ , $MC_{T_\ell} = (\nabla W)_{T_\ell} / (\nabla R)_{T_\ell}$, is

$$MC_{T_\ell} = \frac{1 - g_{T_\ell} + ((1 - \nu)\theta + \epsilon\tau) \rho_{T_\ell}}{g_{T_\ell} + (\nu - \epsilon\tau) \rho_{T_\ell}}.$$

The incidence of this intervention, $I_{T_\ell} = (\nabla CS)_{T_\ell} / (\nabla PS)_{T_\ell}$, equals:

$$I_{T_\ell} = \frac{\rho_{T_\ell}}{1 - (1 - \nu)(1 - \theta) \rho_{T_\ell}}.$$

Similarly, the social incidence, $SI_{T_\ell} = (\nabla W)_{T_\ell} / (\nabla PS)_{T_\ell}$, equals:

$$SI_{T_\ell} = \frac{1 - g_{T_\ell} + ((1 - \nu) \theta + \epsilon \tau) \rho_{T_\ell}}{1 - (1 - \nu) (1 - \theta) \rho_{T_\ell}}.$$

7.2 Heterogeneous firms

The adjustments to our formulas needed to generalize the results of Subsection 6.2 are analogous to the case of symmetric firms we just discussed. For each firm i , we define $\tilde{\mathbf{f}}_i = \frac{1}{q} \nabla \tilde{\phi}_i(p, q, \mathbf{T})$. For the welfare gradients, we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{q_i} \nabla CS_i &= -\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\rho}}, \\ \frac{1}{q_i} \nabla PS_i &= (1 - \nu_i) (\mathbf{e}_i - \psi_i \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_i) \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\rho}} - \mathbf{f}_i, \\ \frac{1}{q_i} \nabla R_i &= (\nu_i \mathbf{e}_i - \tau_i \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_i) \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\rho}} + \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_i, \\ \frac{1}{q_i} \nabla W_i &= -(\tau_i + \psi_i (1 - \nu_i)) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_i \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\rho}} + \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_i - \mathbf{f}_i. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, for each firm i , we define $g_{iT_\ell} \equiv \tilde{f}_{iT_\ell} / f_{iT_\ell}$. For the firm-specific welfare change ratios, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} MC_{iT_\ell} &= \frac{1 - g_{iT_\ell} + (\tau_i + (1 - \nu_i) \psi_i) \epsilon_{iT_\ell}^\rho \rho_{iT_\ell}}{g_{iT_\ell} + (\nu_i - \tau_i \epsilon_{iT_\ell}^\rho) \rho_{iT_\ell}}, \\ I_{iT_\ell} &= \frac{\rho_{iT_\ell}}{1 - (1 - \nu_i) (1 - \psi_i \epsilon_{iT_\ell}^\rho) \rho_{iT_\ell}}, \\ SI_{iT_\ell} &= \frac{1 - g_{T_\ell} + (\tau_i + (1 - \nu_i) \psi_i) \epsilon_{iT_\ell}^\rho \rho_{iT_\ell}}{1 - (1 - \nu_i) (1 - \psi_i \epsilon_{iT_\ell}^\rho) \rho_{iT_\ell}}. \end{aligned}$$

We see that the generalization to production cost changes is very straightforward. These more general formulas may be applied to a range of economic situations such as cost changes due to exchange rate movements or movements in the world prices of commodities.

8 Concluding Remarks

In this paper, we characterize the welfare burden of taxation and the tax incidence in oligopoly with a general specification of competition, demand and cost. For symmetric oligopoly, we first derive formulas for marginal welfare losses from unit and ad valorem taxation, MC_t and MC_v , using the unit tax pass-through rate ρ_t and the ad valorem tax pass-through semi-elasticity ρ_v . We show that ρ_v can be expressed in terms of ρ_t . These relationships are used to derive sufficient statistics for MC_t and MC_v . In the case of price or quantity competition, we explain how ρ_t and ρ_v can be written only in terms of the demand elasticities, the demand curvatures, and the marginal cost elasticity. We discuss relationships to other quantities of interest, as well as illustrative special cases.

We also show that these results have a very natural generalization to a general specification of the tax revenue function as a function parameterized by a vector of tax parameters. We further discuss an extension of our analysis to the case of asymmetric oligopoly, where the firms face different costs and possibly also different taxes.^{30,31} In addition, we provide a generalization of our results to the case of changes in both production costs and taxes.

It would be possible to extend the analysis to the case of supply chains (see Peitz and Reisinger (2014)). Other possible directions include the case of two-sided platform competition (White and Weyl (2016)) or the case of the interactive effects

³⁰By allowing (constant) asymmetric marginal costs, Anderson, de Palma, and Kreider (2001b) show that under quantity competition with homogeneous products (i.e., Cournot competition), ad valorem taxation is still preferable to unit taxation, although they were not able to verify if the same conclusion held under quantity competition with product differentiation. However, Anderson, de Palma, and Kreider (2001b) discuss a specific demand system (with perfectly inelastic individual demand) under which unit taxation is preferable to ad valorem taxation if the required tax revenue is sufficiently high. We conjecture that one could obtain further generalization by allowing the conduct index θ to be firm-specific. See also Zimmerman and Carlson (2010) for a parametric analysis of asymmetric firms.

³¹Interestingly, Tremblay and Tremblay (2016) study tax incidence in a duopoly where one firm competes in price and the other firm competes in quantity, focusing on unit taxation. The pass-through rates can be different for the two identical firms (in terms of demand and cost): the quantity-competing firm has a higher pass-through rate than the price-competing firm has. This is in contrast with the result that the pass-through rate under price competition is generally higher.

of taxation for multiple imperfectly competitive product markets.^{32,33} In addition, it would be of interest to develop flexible, but analytically solvable examples along the lines of Fabinger and Weyl (2016).

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³²Among many others, Ballard, Shoven, and Whalley (1985) study this issue for perfectly competitive markets.

³³In addition, our methodology could be utilized to study other important issues of pricing in general such as welfare effects of oligopolistic third-degree price discrimination (Aguirre, Cowan, and Vickers (2010) is a study of monopoly). One may also study, for example, advertising pass-through (Draganska and Vitorino (2017)): the firm’s demand can be modeled as $q_j = q_j(p_1, \dots, p_n; a_1, \dots, a_n)$, where a_j is firm j ’s investment in advertising. Free-riding, because of the spillover effect, may be more or less serious depending on demand elasticities and curvatures.

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